ACCESS TO CAPITAL ACT I

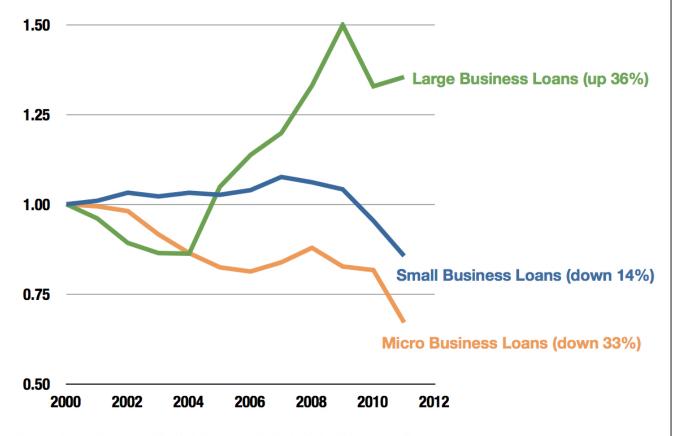
Speaker: David Hoppenworth

- Businesses Lending Activity
- Banking Regulatory Environment
- The SBA 7(a) Guaranty Programs
- Current Credit Standards
- Selecting a Lender





Change in the Volume of Small vs. Large Business Loans, 2000-2012



Source: Institute for Local Self-Reliance analysis of Federal Reserve data.

Notes: Loan volume is inflation adjusted and per capita. All categories were indexed to 1 at the start of the period. Small business loans are business loans of \$1 million or less. Microloans are loans of \$100,000 or less.



Why Isn't Small Business Lending What It Used to Be?

- Fewer small businesses are interested in borrowing than past years
- Small business financials have remained weak depressing approval rates
- Collateral values have stayed low
- Increased regulatory scrutiny has caused banks to boost lending standards
- Bank consolidation has reduced the number of banks focused on the small business sector
- Small business lending has become relatively less profitable than other types of lending



Banking Regulatory Environment

- Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, CFPB
- Office of the Controller of the Currency & Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation – main regulators
- Key themes:
 - Evolving rules and regulations for consumer protection CFPB
 - New and close regulation of banks' financial ratios
 - Do not put your eggs in one basket! Diversify commercial loan portfolio by geography, industry and loan size
 - Prudent lending with emphasis on primary repayment sources and collateral coverage
 - Few industry cautions Payday lenders due to CFPB

Small Business Administration

- SBA is an agency that provides support to entrepreneurs and <u>small businesses</u>
 - Mission:
 - Maintain and strengthen the nation's economy by enabling the establishment and viability of small businesses
 - Assisting in the economic recovery of communities after disasters
 - District Offices to support businesses located in each state (<u>www.sba.gov</u>)
 - About 98% of businesses are defined as small



SBA 7(a) Guaranty Programs

- Delivered only by approved lenders (banks and nonbank direct lenders)
- Maximum loan size \$5,000,000 (combined balances)
- Provides the lenders 75% to 90% loss share guaranty
- An inducement to lend to businesses on terms not offered under conventional lending standards
- Types of business: owner-operated, for profit startup, expanding or growing businesses

SBA 7(a) Guaranty Programs

- Common use of funds to finance or refinance:
 - Permanent working capital;
 - Revolving working capital;
 - Furniture and fixtures;
 - Machinery and equipment;
 - Purchase of land and building including construction and renovations;
 - Business Acquisition

Advantages: SBA 7(a) vs. Conventional Lending

- Preserve working capital due to lower equity injection requirements
- Lower monthly payments due to longer repayment terms
- Less collateral required or special collateral type accepted to secure the loan
- Typically all fees are financed

Disadvantages: 7(a) vs. Conventional

- Guaranty Fees up to ~ 3% (always financed)
- Slightly more paperwork
- Proscribed program requirements takes expertise on part of lender
- Personal assets may have to be pledged



Conventional Lending Focus

- Fixed asset, owner occupied commercial real estate purchases and refinances, trade asset financing, some change of ownership financing
- Manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, some medical professionals, some professional service sectors
- Stable and growing businesses with 3 + years of consistent profitability and management
- Adjusted EBITDA cash flow ≥ 1.25 times combined existing and proposed principal payments
 - Expansions must cash flow the existing and new debt from existing operations
- Business debt to net worth leverage ≤ 4.0 : 1



SBA 7(a) Lending Focus

- Fixed asset, owner occupied commercial real estate purchases construction and refinances, partner buy outs and key manager acquisitions some change of ownership financing. Permanent working capital provided based on demonstrated need
- Manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, some medical professionals, professional service sectors, franchised businesses, hospitality (hotels), selected gas stations,
- Stable and growing businesses with 2 + years of consistent profitability and management

SBA 7(a) Lending Focus

- Adjusted EBITDA cash flow ≥ 1.15 times combined existing and proposed principal payments
- Expansions should cash flow the new debt and existing debt at ≥ .75:1 from existing operations
- Projected cash flow from the expansion to additional locations, additional capacity or expanded product lines considered to reach 1.15:1
- Business should be adequately capitalized (no debt to worth ration requirements)

What to Look for in Your Lender

- Expertise: you banker and his/her financial institution should have expertise in your type of request
 - Ask for references
 - If SBA, is the lender a Preferred Lender or PLP (implies expedited processing and expertise)
 - If SBA, your lender should have handled dozens of transaction each year, preferably transactions like yours
- Specialization: The financial institution should have a specialized and dedicated SBA credit and closing department staffed with trained professionals

What to Look for in Your Lender

- Crisp Communication: Your banker should know the program requirements, be able to tell you exactly what documents will be required for credit approval and be able to explain, in detail, the processes and timelines
- Responsiveness: You should be able to get a credit decision in two weeks from submission of a <u>complete</u> <u>application</u>. If not, move on fast.
- Ask your SBA District Office for a Referral. www.SBA.Gov

ACCESS TO CAPITAL ACT II

Speaker: Michael Owen

- Comparing fund sources
- What is a Certified Development Company
- Factors to improve success of funding
- SBA Community Advantage Loan
- SBA 504 Loan



Where is the Money!

	Bank	Online Lenders	Venture Capital
Control	Financial covenants, ratios, personal guarantee	Generally minimal, non-financial restrictions	Board seat, protective provisions
Dilution - Ownership	None or warrants	None or warrants	Moderate to Extreme
Flexibility/ Leverage	Inflexible fixed payments	Flexible fixed payments aligned to revenue	Highly flexible, no payments, no leverage
Alignment of interests	Normally unaligned	Aligned strictly with revenue	Growth and exit at all costs
Exit Strategy	Pay-off debt	Negotiable	Required
Cost of Capital	5 to 11%	Entrepreneur aligned 25% +/-	30% + to investors
Turn Time	30-60 days	5 -10 days	60-90 days +
Success Rate	25-30%	10%	0-5%

Role of a Certified Development Company (CDC)

- Work with the borrower- initial contact through approval, funding & servicing
- Access to other lending programs and/or services to enhance projects' success
- Solicits the loan request with banks that are familiar with SBA loan programs
- Long term relationship with the borrower through servicing the SBA loan through its pay-off
- An economic development lender with a focus on job creation and retention

IMPROVING YOUR SUCCESS IN RECEIVING A LOAN

Credit – Management of Debts

Capacity - Cash Flow

Collateral - Security for the Loan

Capital – Your Investment

Conditions - Experience

Consider the strengths & weaknesses of applicant's situation



CREDIT

GOOD

GOOD

Credit Score:

- Payment history
- Percentage of revolving debt available
- Length of credit history
- Types of credit: Revolving & Installment debt

Credit Resources:

- www.annualcreditreport.com
- www.credit.org



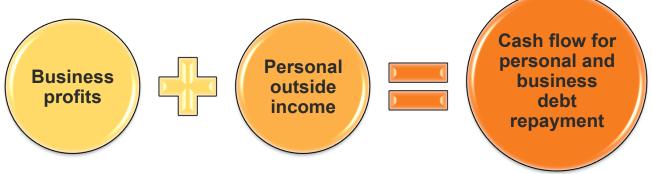
CAPACITY

Business Income:

- Profit on recent tax returns and interim financials
- Projected income for new businesses or significant expansion plans

Personal Income:

- Other employment
- Other businesses
- Spousal
- Military



COLLATERAL

Collateral - Tangible assets that can be sold by the lender in the event that the business is not able to repay the loan.

Common forms of collateral:

- •Personal Residence if the property has equity when valued at 80% of the present market value
- •Business Assets all inventory and equipment owned by the business
- Personal Assets personal vehicle, cash



CAPITAL INJECTION

Capital - Funds the business owner(s) will put into the business for this project.

Sources:

- Savings
- Home equity line of credit
- Partner contributions
- Family and friends (gifted)





Start-up: 30% injection required

Business Acquisition: 20% injection required

SBA COMMUNITY ADVANTAGE LOAN PROGRAM

- Offered directly by Mission Based lenders
- Loan Range: \$20,000 \$250,000
- Loans offered for start-ups, existing businesses, expansions, and business acquisitions
- Rates: Prime + 2.75% to Prime + 6% (variable)
- Terms: 7-10 years

Example - Community Advantage Applicant

Project:	Business started in 2009. Offers online and video preparation for the LSAT. Borrower is seeking \$100K for working capital to expand
Credit:	Above average
Collateral:	Limited to minimal business assets
Pro's:	Experienced operator, currently profitable, good credit history
Con's:	Short positive cash flow operating history and limited collateral to offer

CASH FLOW: EXAMPLE

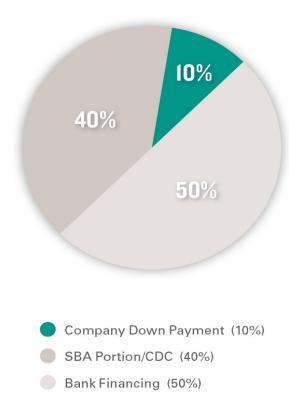
		2011	2012	Interim, 2013
Months		12	12	12
Sales		77,759.0	187,881.0	191,000.0
Net Profit		36,438.0	134,212.0	130,400.0
Owner #1 Personal Discretionary				
Surplus/Defict		<85,348.4>	<85,348.4>	<85,348.4>
Total		<48,910.4>	48,863.6	45,051.6
Less:				
Annual Existing P & I		24,000.0	24,000.0	24,000.0
Proposed P & I		14,244.2	14,244.2	14,244.2
Total		38,244.2	38,244.2	38,244.2
Coverage Ratio		<1.28x>	1.28x	1.18x
Bank Loan Amount:	\$100,000.0	Projected Montl	hly Payment:	\$1,187
Interest Rate:	7.50%			
# of years:	10			\$14,244

What is the SBA 504 Program?

- Access to Wall Street financing for America's small businesses
- Partnership between a private lender (often a bank) and CDC/SBA
- Provides up to 90% financing for owner occupied commercial real estate and eligible equipment
 - Fully amortizing 20/20 or 10/10-year term loans
 - Below market fixed interest rate
 May 2014 the 20-year rate is 5.07%
 - Bank interest rate on the 1st mortgage tends to be a lower-than-conventional offering

504 Loan structure

- 50% Bank 1st mortgage
- 40% CDC 2nd mortgage
- 10% Owner down-payment





SBA 504 vs. Conventional Loan

	504	Conventional
Project Size	No Maximum	No Maximum
Interest Rate	Varies for Bank Loan 4.0 to 6.0% Fixed Rate SBA 2nd Loan at Below-market 5.07% today Fixed-rate for 20 Years	Varies by lender Approximately 4.75 to 6.0% 3 to 5 year balloon payment term 25 year amortization
Down Payment	10% Down Payment	20 to 30% Down Payment
Collateral	Lien Required on Subject Property	Lien Required on Subject Property
Fees	SBA fees 2.65% Lender 0.5 to 1.5% Blended total 1.8%	Varies Depending on term of loan and if rate is variable or fixed I.0 to 2.0%
Prepayment Penalty	Yes: Based on declining balance reducing each year and removed after mid term reached	Yes: Break Funding - Yield Maintenance None: For most Variable rates



Owner-Occupied Projects that Qualify

- Straight Purchase of existing building
 - Business must occupy 51%
- Purchase of existing building and improvements
 - Business must occupy 51%*
- Construction of new building
 - Business must occupy 60% initially and 80% in 10 years*
- Purchase of machinery & equipment
 - Useful life greater than 10 years
 - * Eligible improvements are specific to the owner occupant, not sub-tenants



SBA 504 Funding Process

from Wall Street to Main St.

- The 504 loans are funded via the capital markets on a national basis every month
- All 504 loans that fund are pooled
- Price for each pool is negotiated with Wall Street underwriters
- Comparable index is the 10-year treasury swap rate





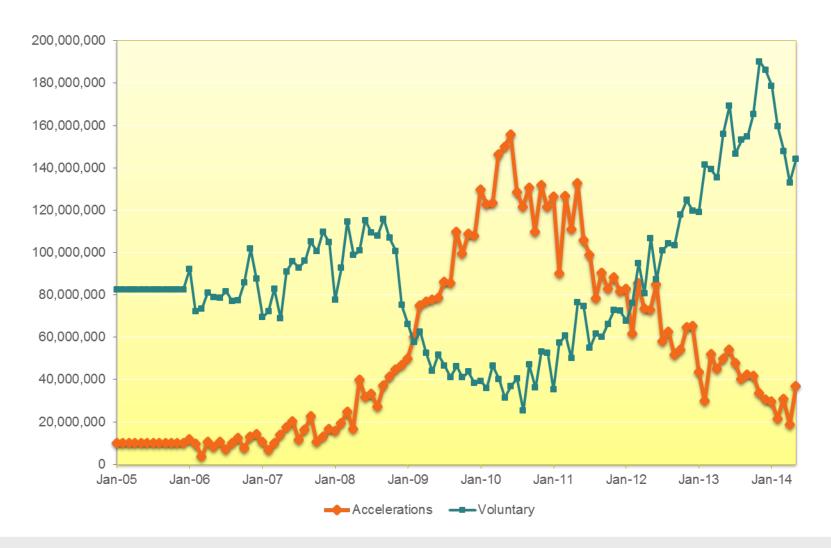
Find a 504 Partner – www.NADCO.ORG

http://

www.nadco.org/search/custom.asp?id=1316



Post Recession 504 Portfolio Assessment





Rising to a Challenge





Kevin Darroch

An aerospace component manufacturing company

- Was leasing building with option to buy- recession made it impossible to afford down-payment
- CDC advocated with SBA to allow Darroch to use \$350K already invested in TIs as the down-payment
- Was able to buy his \$2.4 million, 21,000 sq.ft. facility with a SBA-504 loan
- He saved \$3K in closing costs via CDC VetLoan
 Advantage program and he's saving \$2K/mo owning vs leasing

CDC SMALL BUSINESS FINANCE

- Largest CDC in the nation
- Variety of loan programs offered in California / Nevada / Arizona
- Current staff of 80+ professionals
- Loan portfolio of over \$2 billion with over 3,500 loans

36 Years of Making a Difference

\$3,950,000,000
in SBA Commercial Real Estate
Loans Funded

\$12,200,000,000

Total Dollars leveraged via SBA-504 loans \$3,500,000+
in Community Contributions
We give back!



ACCESS TO CAPITAL ACT III

Speaker: Gary Taylor



Small Business Credit Markets

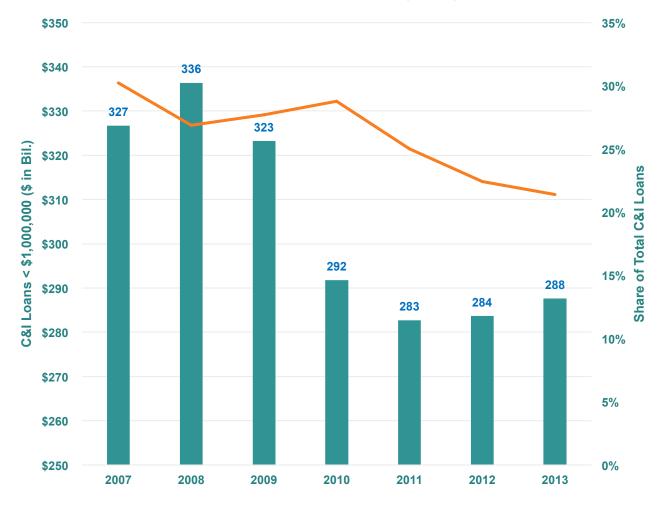
- Reduced Supply of Bank Credit:
 - Tighter credit standards
 - Credit scores, collateral, cash flow
 - Greater risk aversion
 - Increased scrutiny by regulators

Small Business Credit Markets

- Reduced Demand for Bank Credit:
 - Tax uncertainty
 - Lack of growth opportunities
 - Impaired financial condition

Small Business Credit Markets (Cont'd)

Bank C&I Loans Under \$1,000,000



Non-Bank Funding Sources

- Commercial Finance/ABL
 - Peer-to Peer Lenders
- Hedge and Private Equity Funds
- Business Development Companies

How to Improve Creditworthiness

- Review Personal Credit
 - Make sure that credit history is reported accurately
- Review Business Credit Report
 - Make sure all credit relationships are reported
 - Correct errors
- Manage Business Credit Cards
 - Preserve availability
 - Request increase in limit and leave unused
- Pay Bills on Time
- Use Debt Sparingly



ACCESS TO CAPITAL WRAP- UP

Questions & Answers for the panelist

